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Hongkong Daily Press.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "

1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " " " " " "

3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. " " " " " "

3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " " " " " "

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. " " " " " "

4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. " " " " " "

4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. " " " " " "

4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " " " " " "

5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. " " " " " "

5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " " " "

5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. " " " " " "

5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " " " " " "

6.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. " " " " " "

6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " " " " " "

6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. " " " " " "

6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Old Shek Lau)	dep. 7.25		6.58		8.29				
SHEN LUNG	dep. 8.40		11.10		9.55				
Hong Chi	dep. 10.15		12.40	11.40	11.20	9.20			
Sheng Shui		8.05	12.47	11.69		9.40		8.50	
Famling		8.15	13.11	11.69		9.40		8.40	
Tai Po Market		8.25	13.18	11.11		9.49		8.48	
Shui		8.33	13.18	11.11		9.51		8.51	
Tai Po		8.44	13.19	12.22				9.04	
Yuenstut		8.56	13.25					9.16	
Hong Huen		9.02	13.27					9.22	
HOWLUNG	arr. 11.08	9.06	13.35	12.45	7.00	9.23		8.18	6.45

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EMPIRE DAY IN HONGKONG.

ROLL OF HONOUR UNVEILED AT THE CLUB.

ANNUAL "BISLEY" MEETING AT KING'S PARK.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES.

Yesterday, being Empire Day, was observed as a general holiday in the Colony. In the morning services for the school children were held at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, where appropriate hymns were sung and addresses explaining the significance of the day were delivered. The usual Empire Day Essay competition was held at St. Joseph's College. At the Hongkong Club a "Roll of Honour" was unveiled by H. E. the Governor. The annual inter-service rifle competitions, organized by the Hongkong Police Reserve, were held at King's Park, Kowloon.

EMPIRE DAY COMPETITION AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Following the custom established since the formation of the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association in 1913, prizes were again offered this year for the best Empire Day essays in each of the various classes of the College, including the Kowloon branch in all ten. At 8.15 yesterday morning the boys, numbering over 600, assembled in the College Yard for the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, who adjudicated. The awards were as follows:

Class 1.—L. Xavier.
Class 2.—Clement A. Braga.
Class 3a.—W. Ngoraha.
Class 3b.—B. Aubrey.
Class 4a.—Hugh Braga.
Class 4b.—A. de Jesus.
Class 5a.—O. Xavier.
Class 5b.—O. Kai Man.
Class 6c.—J. Montalto.
Kowloon.—L. Sousa.

Mr. Ralphs addressed the boys as follows:—I have to thank you for again so kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes won by various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best essays submitted. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as most of the papers I read, and especially those in Class 1, were very good indeed, and I congratulate the writers on their efforts. Last year when addressing you I remarked that the story of the building of the Empire was too long to tell in a brief address; I am glad to find that this story has evidently been learned during the year, as it is dealt with at considerable length in the essays sent in by Class 1 and Class 2 pupils. I take the opportunity of congratulating St. Joseph's College upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association, the members of which are old pupils of the College, for generously providing prizes annually for Empire Day essays. It is not necessary to remind you of the object of Empire Day—you have all dealt with more or less in your essays; one of the younger boys summed it up by writing: "On this day, people think about the British Empire." We think of the British Empire, and of all that it has done for us, not only of its greatness and the benefits and privileges enjoyed by all who dwell within it, but of the obligation which those privileges and benefits carry with them, the obligation of duty to the Empire. That duty, which must be based on patriotism or it will be only half-hearted, requires us to be, above all things, self-sacrificing, to put our own selfish desires for ease and comfort last, and to devote all our energies to the common good. Upon each one of us will fall, as you grow up, the duty of guarding the safety and welfare of our Motherland.

In these, your earlier years, when you are too young to shoulder a rifle and go to the front, your first duty is to prepare by training yourselves by strict discipline of mind and body, for the struggle which inevitably lies before you, if you intend to maintain the Empire in the glorious position which has been won for it by those men and women of our race who, regardless of danger or discomfort, have carried the flag to every corner of the earth, and carried with that flag the spirit of Justice and Freedom. We must, too, never lose sight of what appears to be a humbler duty, the duty of doing always, and doing to the best of our ability, the work in front of us, for it is only thus that we shall fit ourselves for more strenuous duties which await us.

Hongkong has sent many men to the front, and some of these have already made the great sacrifice. We who remain, and especially you of the younger generation, must see to it that they have not died in vain; we owe to them a memorial, and surely the greatest memorial we can build, more enduring than monuments of marble or tablets of brass, is the memorial which must be enthroned henceforth in the hearts of those for whom they died, a memorial of thankfulness and gratitude, a determination to suffer hardships cheerfully, to make any sacrifice, and, if need be, to die, as they have died, for the Empire, whose watchwords are Justice and Freedom.

Brother Aimar, the Director of the College, thanked Mr. Ralphs for coming again to the College. He said the boys of the College knew, and the teachers impressed it on their minds, that in celebrating Empire Day they were doing a right and fitting thing. He called on the boys to salute the flag. After the singing of the National Anthem, three cheers were given for His Majesty the King.

The boys were later marched down to church to attend the commemorative service at nine o'clock.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

St. John's Cathedral was crowded in the morning when a service for children was held. Nearly every British School in the Colony participated, about 800 children being present, while the Cadet Company, under Sec. Lieut. J. W. Beard, occupied the choir-stalls and assisted in the singing. The Girl Scouts were also present. Amongst the congregation were H.E. the Governor, Lady May, the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and the Director of Education, Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Revs. H. O. Copley Moyle (Cathedral Chaplain), and J. K. Macdonald (pastor of the Union Church) conducted the service, which was simple and impressive. The hymns sung were: "O Lord, the God of Battles"; "Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee"; and "O God our help in ages past." The service concluded with the National Anthem. Mr. Denman Fuller presided at the organ.

Archdeacon Barnett, addressing the congregation, said:—Boys and girls, I am to speak to you to-day on loyalty. You will not find the word in the Bible, but the thing itself is there everywhere. You will remember these words in Revelation ii, 10: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give you the crown of life." This is a call to loyalty for each one of us, with the promise attached that loyalty extracts from life the very best that life has to give. Loyalty, then, is being faithful, even though you may have to die for it. Loyalty will not allow you always to be thinking of yourself, of your likes and dislikes. You will not always be asking how much you are going to get out of it before you act for others. Selfishness of this kind makes a slacker. Loyalty makes a hero. Loyalty and selfishness are ever opposed to each other; they are deadly enemies; they belong to rival camps.

I take an example of what I mean from school life. Two boys, A and B, are footballers good enough to be in the 1st team. Both are chosen to play in a school match. But there has also been fixed for that day a picnic, with a motor-ride, and bathing and plenty of good things to eat. Now, the picnic attracts them both, but A argues with himself thus: "If I go to the picnic, then I shall have to find another man to play in my place, while A proves his loyalty by placing his school before his own self-interest. There is no place like the school in which to learn loyalty. So I say to every boy and girl here to-day: Do your level best for your own school—in study, in play, in maintaining its good name during holidays and afterwards. Loyalty to your school should make you become loyal and true citizens of our world-wide Empire, of which we are all members."

When I was in England everywhere I saw great placards showing six words: "Your King and country need you." Remember these words, for when you are men and women these words will still be true. Your King and country need you, but it is only if you are loyal that you will be of much use to King and country. There is an example of school-boy loyalty that did me good to hear at first-hand. When the great war broke out there were living in North China three sons of a schoolmaster missionary. The two elder boys resigned their business appointments at once to join up. The youngest had not yet left school, but he begged his father to allow him to accompany his brothers to England. He was a well-developed, tall, athletic lad. When he presented himself before the recruiting sergeant he was asked his age. "Seventeen, sir," was the reply. "Nonsense," said the sergeant, "a big fellow like you must be nineteen years old if a day." "No," answered the lad, "I am still under eighteen years and I am not going to tell a lie about it." Then, replied the sergeant, "better go home to your mummy. We don't want you now." The lad was terribly disappointed to be turned down after going all the way from China to London to enlist. But mark his loyalty. Within three weeks he was on his way to Canada, where he worked hard on the land for eighteen months to make himself "fit." Then, on his nineteenth birthday, before breakfast, he presented himself at the recruiting office and enlisted. You see what I mean when I say that if a boy cultivates loyalty he cannot become a slacker through just trying to please himself. The game is true of girls. England would be in a serious plight to-day were it not for the magnificent loyalty of her girls and women. No words can express our admiration for the way in which they have put aside their personal preferences and are freely giving themselves to take their full share in saving our Empire from destruction in this hour of its greatest peril.

You have all heard of the boy Jack Cornwell. He was just an ordinary boy, but at school he showed himself always loyal. "He was one," said his master, "whom I could always trust." At 16 years of age he joined the British cruiser Chester. Then came the 31st May, 1916, nearly two years ago. That was the day of the great Jutland naval engagement, when the German Grand Fleet was driven back ignominiously by the British into the shelter of its own harbours. Jack Cornwell's place was in the casement of the forward gun on board the Chester. Soon all the gunners at that point had been killed or wounded. He himself was badly wounded also. Moreover, his gun could not be used. Still, he stood to his post, all covered in blood, until his ship came out of action. His captain and his admiral both commended him for special gallantry, and, although he died very soon of his wounds, the King conferred on him the highest distinction in the Empire for valour—the Victoria Cross.

If you wish to cultivate a character for loyalty you must do what Jack Cornwell did—be faithful to whatever law you are living under at any time, whether in home, or school, or office, or in the Services. Satisfaction in life is not to be found in doing only the things we like best. This will make a selfish man, a selfish woman, and selfishness corrodes loyalty just as rust eats away good iron. Be loyal, and you will be noble. Be faithful, and life's best will come to you. "He that loseth his life shall save it."

But the greatest example of loyalty in all history is Jesus Christ. From a boy onward He had one fixed purpose—ever please His Father. Nothing could ever turn Him from this purpose. He never thought of pleasing himself. He never failed in his duty. But He was not satisfied with this loyalty for himself alone; He spent His time in trying to persuade others to be loyal, too. And this is still His great purpose—that boys and girls, men and women, should be loyal to God. Loyalty cost Him his life, but it has given Him a name above every other name in the world. So now He says to each one: Be thou loyal to God and you shall receive the very best that life has to give.

Remember that you belong to the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Do not boast about it, but thank God for this wonderful inheritance He has bequeathed to you. To you who are growing up there comes a great trust—the responsibility to pass on undimmed the light and glory of Empire which you are receiving from those who have made the name of England great. You are coming citizens of a State that stands for right, truth and honour. To maintain this Empire unbroken in the world men, and women too, for nearly four years past have been giving their dearest life's treasure. I have seen the men returning from the battle-front with smarting wounds and maimed bodies, but ever ready to carry their own weight, but every one bore him as a hero should. I have seen empty seats in many a lovely home, while mothers and wives and sisters face the gap in the family circle with a fortitude that commands our humblest homage. It is for you who assemble in this Cathedral to-day to prove yourselves worthy successors of those heroes and heroines who are suffering so severely that you may in due time enter upon your inheritance without shame. They are faithful, though they have to suffer and die for it. Imitate their examples of loyalty. Adopt as your life's motto, "For God and country." Take Jesus Christ as your pattern in loyalty, and determine that, God helping, you will contribute your share of value, of character, of greatness to the land that gave you birth. Loyalty, like every great possession, is costly to obtain, but it is worth all you may have to pay for it. Loyalty to God and country will bring you the very richest rewards that life can give—the consciousness of a well-fought fight in a cause that can never be defeated.

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

A commemorative service for the Roman Catholic Schools of Hongkong and Kowloon was held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception by Bishop Pozzoni, assisted by the clergy and students of the Cathedral Seminary. The choir of the several schools rendered appropriate anthems and hymns, including "The Prayer for Peace," "Prayer for the King," "O Love Divine," "O Salutaris," "Tantum Ergo," and "Laudate." After the Benediction, the National Anthem was sung by the large congregation.

The schools participating were the Garrison School of Hongkong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis' Industrial School (West Point), Yaumatei Chinese School, Hong Kong Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaukiwan Chinese School, Kai Yee Chinese School (Wanchai), and To Yung School (Mosque Street).

Bishop Pozzoni addressed the children as follows:—Empire Day brings us once again together. We are here congregated to thank God once more for the happy and safe shelter that we find under the English flag, for England, says the Bishop of Northampton when preaching at the unveiling of the War Shrine at Northampton, "in spite of her faults, is still the champion of religious liberty and free democracy. Moreover, she has poured forth floods of benevolence that have astonished the whole world." One of these acts of benevolence is the careful consideration that is given to education everywhere under the British flag in order that on the part of the State not only may it be equally given to all without any difference of creed or of relative position of the children of the rich and of the poor, but also to secure that religion has a proper place and is applied to all social problems in the curriculum of studies, so that, as Father Vaughan says, children may learn how to cultivate the sense of self-governing responsibility and be inspired by lofty, holy, generous and honourable principles and thus become men of character, that is to say, men able to perform their duties towards the Church and the State in a proper and efficient manner. Both the Church and the State have a mission from God

to aid and guide us in working out our destiny in this world. Both have claims to our allegiance. To each, therefore, in its special sphere, we owe certain duties, binding us in conscience. Without the proper performance of these duties not only will your life be useless to yourselves and society, but it may also be harmful. How then, will you be able to perform these duties in future if, as Fr. Vaughan says, you do not learn how to perform them?

One of the first things you have to do in order that your studies may really become useful to you in future is that you daily occupy yourself in studying during all the time that is set apart for it, neither more nor less. It is a true saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Time is required for necessary rest and prayer, and a certain portion of it for physical exercises, because the development of the mind must ever go hand in hand with that of the body. "A sound mind in a sound body" should be your motto. Secondly, you must study every day so that none of the subjects forming the curriculum of your studies are neglected. Do not apply all your diligence only when the time for examination is near. By doing so you will only cram your minds to be released on the sheet of examination paper and left there. Remember that it is not enough that you should learn to be able to write without mistakes in grammar. You must learn to be able to speak clearly, pleasantly and without affectation. It is even more useless to study your lessons at the last moment so as to be able to repeat them parrot-like and by rote if your mind is not nourished with that ideal spiritual and practical knowledge which is necessary for the performance of the duties of life. Those children commit a great mistake, also, who have not any other end in study than a too quick attempt to obtain a certain small means of livelihood. Such children will never succeed in anything; they will never be able to satisfy either themselves or others. Those children commit a mistake, also, who have no other end in view than merely competitive efforts and remain satisfied so long as they can claim to be "first" in the examination. I ask you, dear children, and hope that you will avoid these mistakes. I hope that you will understand that to study properly is to till the ground of your mind and to sow the seed in your heart and to train the faculties of your soul so that they may be the means to cause the seed to grow continually of itself during the course of your life and so make of you good and faithful citizens.

AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

H.E. the Governor unveiled two memorial tablets in the hall of the Hongkong Club, bearing the names of those members of the Club who have either made the supreme sacrifice or are serving on the various fronts at the present moment. There was a large and representative gathering present. The ceremony was a simple and impressive one, and will live long in the memory of those who witnessed it.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE, the Chairman of the Club, said:—Gentlemen, on your behalf I have the pleasure of welcoming His Excellency who, in the past few weeks, has for the second time done us the honour of entering the Club, and of asking him to unveil our Roll of Honour. In doing so, I should like to explain that the rolls which will appear on the boards when they are unveiled are necessarily somewhat imperfect, and naturally of a temporary nature. They would have been unveiled long before this, but for the fact that we were held up, in the first place, by the silver wreaths which were to appear on them being an unduly long time delayed, and, in the second place, because it was exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct list of those who have left. It must almost necessarily follow that some of the names which appear on the board may be slightly incorrect, and incomplete. These defects, gentlemen, will be remedied when the memorial becomes a permanent one and the printed lists are replaced by brass tablets. I have now the great pleasure in asking His Excellency the Governor to unveil the Hongkong Club Roll of Honour. (Applause.)

His Excellency said:—I thank you for affording me the honour of unveiling this tablet.

The Union Jack which covered the tablets was then drawn aside and the Band of the 18th Infantry played the "National Anthem."

There were two tablets, one containing the names of those fallen and the other the names of the men who are at present fighting. Above each was a silver laurel wreath, underneath which were the words "Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori" and "Pro Rege et Pro Patria" respectively.

After this ceremony had been performed His Excellency, who spoke with evident emotion, said:—I am especially honoured in unveiling this tablet. The names on the right tablet are names of men who have volunteered for service. Their names will always be held in grateful and reverent memory. When I see these names on the left I am reminded of the splendid lines of Rupert Brooke, one who has himself made the supreme sacrifice:—

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold."

These laid the world away; poured out the red
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years
To be

Of work and joy, and that unhoped
Of service.
That men call age; and those who
would have been,
Their sons, they gave, their immortality."

And shall not we emulate their spirit of self-sacrifice? It behoves each one of us to put forth his utmost energy in the work allotted to him, and to practise in each day of his life that charity which teaches self-denial, patience, loving kindness, faith and hope. And to those amongst us in whose veins "the red sweet wine of youth" surges strongly, and who are debarred from actual fighting, I would say remember this war is not waged with the sword alone, but by the whole nation—men and women—mobilised for one common effort, each according to the duty assigned to him. Do not forget that "They also serve who only stand and wait." Let us, then, all go forward animated by the common purpose to win the cause for which these, our friends, and hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and brave Allies have given, and are giving, their lives. (Applause.)

The names on the two tablets were as follows:—

KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Chapman, B. F.—Lieut. R.G.A., Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, I.C.A., Killed in Palestine, 19th April, 1917.
Cunningham, C. C. P.—2nd Lieutenant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Killed in Flanders, 19th May, 1918.
Delany, P.—2nd Lieutenant, 138th Regiment, Infantry, Killed in action in France.
Deane, A. E.—2nd Lieutenant, 167th Machine Gun Corps, Killed in action in France.
Ellis, A. C. E.—Captain, K.O.Y.L.I., Died of Wounds, 10th July, 1915.
Grissel, F.—2nd Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, Killed in Action, 15th September, 1916.
Gull, L.—2nd Lieutenant, Machine Gun Corps, Killed in Action, July, 1917.
Gresson, J. E.—2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Cheshire Regiment, Killed in Flanders, 27th May, 1915.
Munro, R. G.—2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, London Irish Rifles, M.C., D.S.O., Died of Wounds, 19th September, 1916.
Robinson, F. H. M.C.—Lieut., 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Attached 3rd Nigerian Regiment, Killed in Action in East Africa, October, 1917.
Richardson, F.—Capt., First 24th London Regiment (Queen's), Killed in Action, 7th June, 1917.
Stokes, R. A.—2nd Lieutenant, K.O.Y.L.I., Killed in action in France, 24th February, 1917.
Shewan, A. D.—Captain, 11th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Killed in action in Flanders, 15th August, 1916.
Thorne, G. S.—Captain, R.F.C., shot down east of Arras, 18th March, 1917.
Walker, C. N. C.—Lieutenant, Killed in action at Dardanelles, 1st August, 1915.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

Dr. J. C. Dalmahoy Allan, H. G. Allen, C. M. Alport, R. N. Anderson, R. D. Atkinson.
J. T. Bagram, F. H. Baker, L. M. Bayly, R. C. Beaumont, F. H. Bell, H. D. Bell, J. Bentley, C. F. Bird, L. G. Bird, C. Blaker, B. T. Boothby, John Bouch, A. O. Brown (Labour Corps), T. H. G. Brayfield, M. F. Breen, A. H. Bremner, J. K. Brownrigg, G. K. Hall Brutton, C. H. Buckingham, D. Burlingham, P. R. Butler (Labour Corps).
S. R. Carhill, E. Carpmal, W. J. Carrie, A. R. Cavalier (Labour Corps), D. G. Cheesman, J. Clark, P. H. Cobb, T. E. Cocker, A. E. Cocks, Dr. A. L. E. F. Coleman, J. Coulthart, F. McD. Courtney.
T. Dallin, A. J. Darby, A. L. Dawson, H. L. Denys (Labour Corps), P. S. Dixon, W. G. Dove.
A. O. Elton, W. B. Elwes.
Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, J. C. Fletcher, C. M. Forrest, C. B. Frost.
A. L. Gace, F. A. Gace, M. Garibaldi, H. G. Gerin.
A. H. Gillingham, J. H. Gordon, E. W. H. Graham, H. C. Gray, L. S. Greenhill, Dr. P. Grove.
E. Hall, F. C. Hall, F. T. Hall, B. H. C. Hallows, C. N. M. Hamilton, H. R. E. Hancock, M. R. Harris, R. V. Harris, G. de V. de Havilland, H. G. Hegarty, H. S. Hills, T. W. Hill, Dr. H. G. Hobson, H. F. Hodges, A. C. Holborow, H. K. Holmes.
J. Bell Irving.
F. E. Josseland, F. W. James, H. I. Jones.
O. O. Kench, H. M. Kendall, W. B. Knight.
H. de Laet, E. B. Lambert, E. P. H. Lang, L. V. Lang, D. M. Larkins, C. Lawder, R. W. Lee-Jones, H. W. Lester, D. J. Lewis, J. D. Lloyd, M. H. Logan, R. F. Long.
H. R. Makin, F. R. Mann, Dr. O. Marriott, W. B. Marshall, C. F. Mason, P. Matheson, J. S. McCann, J. F. Macgregor, J. H. T. McMurtrie, G. Miskin, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. V. Monk, H. W. Moon, Dr. W. B. Moore, A. Murdoch, L. N. Murray, C. Mycock.
G. Norrington.
A. D. Openshaw.
J. J. Paterson, Dr. W. W. Pearse, H. Handley Pegge, H. N. Pountney, W. A. Powell, A. M. Preston, R. de Provill, A. B. Purves.
Jas. Ralston, W. A. Ray (Labour Corps), E. B. Reed, G. A. Robinson, L. Ross, A. J. W. Rosser, O. S. B. Rowe, N. H. Rutherford.
R. J. Saunders, G. R. Sayer, L. Scott, Crowther Smith, E. J. Grant Smith (Labour Corps), N. L. Smith, R. Melville Smith, Roy E. St. Amory, H. S. Sweeting, J. K. Swire, D. V. Steavenson.
A. Temperley, J. J. Thompson, E. R. Thomas, H. P. Thomas.
E. J. T. Warren (Labour Corps), W. E. Warburton, W. H. G. White, Weatherall, H. West, H. G. White (Labour Corps), A. Whitmarsh, R. H. Whittall, L. M. Whyte, A. M. Wilkie, H. Wilkins, E. H. Wilkinson, H. V. Wilkin, C. Willson, G. M. D. Wolf, E. Wrightson.
D. H. G. Young.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOTING COMPETITION.

The shooting competition held under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve at the King's Park Range must be regarded as highly successful, although the shooting, as compared with last year, was poor, even though the weather conditions were more favourable. Throughout the day there was a constant stream of visitors, among those attending being H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Major-General Ventris, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The weather was favourable and the wind light.

The Governor's Cup for the best individual score was won by Cpl. Grimes with 148 (out of a possible 180). P. O. McClelland, R.N., was second with 139; and Naik R. Singh, of the 74th Punjab, was third with 138.

In the team shooting competition the H.K.D.C. "I. A." came first with 520 (out of a possible 720). The Dockyard Defence Corps second, with 520; and the 74th Punjab third, with 520.

A special prize was won by the 74th Punjab for rapid shooting.

At the close of the competition Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., invited Lady May to distribute the prizes.

After this ceremony H. E. the Governor returned thanks on behalf of Lady May for the honour which had been accorded and related amusingly some of the shooting experiences which he and Lady May had had. The Defence Corps had won the team shoot, but by a very narrow margin. The sympathies of Lady May, remarked His Excellency, were with the Dockyard, who had only 50 men to choose from, whereas the Defence Corps had 500. Nevertheless, the Defence Corps were to be congratulated on their win.

He personally was always on the side of the Defence Corps because several members of the Police Force, when he was in it, were in that Corps. His Excellency also congratulated the 74th Punjab on winning the rapid shooting. All had had, he thought, a very enjoyable time. It was easy for people to come and witness the shooting and go away, but the organizers he knew had been put to no end of trouble. The Police Reserve, who had hitherto organised the competitions, had called in the assistance of others, owing to the increasing number of competitors. All credit was due to the Police Reserves, Major Morgan and others who assisted for what they had done. He hoped next year they would have a much better shoot. (Applause.)

Cheers were then called for H. E. and Lady May and heartily given.

The officials were:—

Range officer:—Major Morgan.

Squadding officer:—Chief Inspector Chinn.

Deputy squadding officer:—Inspector Fisher.

Register-keepers:—Lieuts. Campbell, McConnell, Wingfield-Sykes, and Mr. A. H. Savage.

Butts:—Capts. G. G. Wood and Stewart and Lt. Templeton.

Scorers:—Sergeant Balcen and P. C. Yvanovitch.

The following presented cups:—H. E. the Governor, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., 74th Punjab and 18th Infantry Officers, Sgt. A. B. (P.R.), Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. presented clocks and Mr. C. Thorne cigarette cases.

THE SCORES.

The following were the scores:—

TEAM SCORES (Possible 720).

TEAM. 300 yards. 200 yards. 100 yards. Total.

H.K.D.C. 120 71 111 122 113 520.

Dockyard D.C. 116 73 121 120 108 520.

74th Punjab 107 70 135 102 108 520.

Royal Navy 119 72 125 110 95 518.

H.K.D.C. (A & E) 113 70 105 112 110 507.

18th Infantry 105 65 133 100 98 503.

Royal Marine 99 72 116 94 102 483.

R.E. 105 61 130 104 81 481.

H.K.P. 100 61 131 102 79 473.

H.K.D.C. (I.T.B.) 116 57 90 110 96 469.

R.G.A. 89 60 120 89 85 453.

H.K.P.R. 102 63 83 91 104 445.

H.K.S.B. R.G.A. 98 65 83 79 90 417.

INDIVIDUAL SCORES (Possible 180).

H.K.D.C. Q.M.S. Mackay 26 17 28 29 28 125.

Cpl. Grimes 32 20 38 32 28 146.

Lt. Cpl. Goodman 33 19 19 30 27 123.

Pte. A. Jenkins 29 15 26 31 30 127.

526.

Dockyard D.C. P. O. Elton 29 16 28 33 32 134.

P. O. Wright 27 18 29 30 28 125.

Lt. Sn. Brock 30 21 32 30 27 123.

Sn. Deane 29 15 28 29 21 126.

525.

74th PUNJAB. H. N. Singh 30 17 35 30 23 135.

N. N. Singh 25 19 41 21 32 136.

L. N. A. Din 26 19 31 25 29 123.

N. Resila 26 15 28 26 29 124.

520.

ROYAL NAVY. Mr. Crane 29 18 34 28 24 133.

P.O. McClelland 33 21 30 30 25 139.

S. P.O. Leach 27 14 28 27 25 121.

Lt. St. Murray 30 19 33 25 21 125.

518.

H.K.D.C. (A & E). Sgt. Hill 31 20 25 27 26 129.

Sgt. Manik 28 18 26 28 27 124.

Cpl. Eldridge 27 16 28 28 28 127.

Gr. Sorby 27 16 26 29 29 127.

507.

18th INFANTRY. F. M. Khan 28 14 31 27 23 128.

N. J. Khan 27 18 32 22 24 123.

D. R. Khan 25 17 31 23 22 123.

A. H. Khan 25 16 38 23 24 126.

500.

ROYAL MARINES. Sgt. Watling 26 19 28 28 23 124.

Pte. Dougherty 30 19 31 19 21 120.

Pte. Kelly 20 16 30 18 29 113.

Pte. Biggs 23 18 27 29 29 120.

439.

R.E. Lt. Bryant 25 17 40 24 22 128.

Lt. Sgt. Barclay 27 13 30 26 22 118.

Sgt. McGregor 27 16 31 27 17 118.

Spr. Powell 26 15 29 27 20 117.

481.

HONGKONG POLICE. Insp. J. Grant 27 15 32 28 24 126.

Insp. Gerrard 25 12 28 23 13 101.

Sgt. Grimitt 29 17 37 27 18 123.

Sgt. Marks 19 17 34 24 24 119.

473.

H.K.D.C. (I.T.B.). Sgt. Leach 29 15 33 24 21 119.

Sgt. Bannerman 29 15 19 23 19 105.

Cpl. Lyon 30 17 4 31 29 107.

Pte. Tolan 28 10 34 32 27 123.

459.

R.G.A. Gr. Martih 21 15 30 24 25 115.

Sgt. Maj. Heath 25 15 28 22 22 112.

Gr. Bradley 25 15 33 22 16 111.

Gr. Hartret 28 15 29 21 22 115.

453.

H.K.P.R. A.S.P. Franks 28 15 16 30 25 114.

S. Maj. Roylance 26 19 18 22 23 113.

C. J. S. Khan 26 18 30 25 29 128.

T. Hodge 22 10 22 14 22 90.

445.

H.K.S. & R.G.A. Capt. Harris 22 18 20 24 26 116.

Major M. Singh 26 9 21 21 10 96.

Lt. Wilcox 22 15 25 16 24 102.

N. N. Sing 23 13 23 18 21 103.

417.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. approves the re-appointment of P. C. 5 Chow U Ting to the rank of Sergeant, Search Supervisors Squad.

PARADES.

Units will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes.

Monday, May 27th.—No. 2 Company, Tuesday, May 28th.—No. 3 Company, Ambulance and Buglers and Drummers.

Wednesday, May 30th.—No. 1 Section, Thursday, May 31st.—No. 2 Platoon, Friday, May 31st.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

By Order, T. F. HOUER, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, Hongkong, May 24th, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 V.A.D. Thursday, May 30th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D. Tuesday, May 28th.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, May 29th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, May 30th.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, June 1st.—2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 4 V.A.D. Tuesday, May 28th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Thursday, May 30th.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, May 31st.—4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

There was a large attendance at the Hongkong C.C. ground yesterday to witness the semi-final in the Open Championship Singles between S. E. Green and M. W. Lo. Green, as is known, last year won the championship for the third time in succession, and, consequently, retained possession of the Cup. As a result he has had this year to fight his way through the whole of the competition and having beaten Lo yesterday, he has now to defeat Ng Sze Kwong in the final before winning the new cup, which has been offered, and it is a task which many think will be beyond his strength.

Yesterday's competition developed into what was practically a test of stamina. When the match commenced the sun was blazing hot, and with the games at six all in the first set both players were showing distinct signs of fatigue. Green won the first three games, and two games later, he was leading by four to one. Then Lo pulled up splendidly until he took the lead at 5-5. With the following game 40-15 in his favour it appeared that the first set, at any rate, was in his hands. At the critical period, however, he served two double faults, and, eventually the game went to Green, bringing the score six games all. Four more games had to be played before the set was decided, but ultimately Lo won by 9-7.

The set was splendidly fought throughout. The placing was excellent and the driving vigorous. The rallies were well sustained, but there was not enough variety about the play to make it very exciting from a spectator's point of view. It was accurate and strong, but a little too mechanical.

The results of the following sets show unmistakably the effect of increasing exhaustion on Lo's side. Green won the second set by 6 games to four, the third by 6 games to one and the fourth by 6 games to 0.

The final match between Green and Ng Sze Kwong should be well worth seeing. The latter player has improved very considerably since last year and might perhaps be regarded as the favourite. For the sake of the play, however, it is hoped that in future the tournament may be so arranged that these final matches shall take place earlier in the year.

In the Handicap Doubles yesterday Nisbet and Major Hammond lost to Wood and Fong, 2-6, 6-4, 4-6.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

CHINESE RECREATION P. R.G.A.

This match was played on the C.R.C. ground and was won by the home team by 65 to 34 games. Scores as follows:—

C. Choa and Ng Fa Hing beat Green and Dunbar, 8-3; beat White and Horlop, 9-2; beat Turner and Knight, 8-3.

C. F. Lee and Wei Leo Son beat Green and Dunbar, 8-3; beat White and Horlop, 7-4; beat Turner and Knight, 8-3.

T. W. Cheung and H. M. Lau beat Green and Dunbar, 8-2; beat White and Horlop, 2-9; beat Turner and Knight, 6-5.

BRITISH GENERAL'S SPIRIT.

M. Tardieu relates in the *Echo de Paris* a story of heroism by a British general whose name is not given. He says: "A British general was making with his division towards the Oise. At the first onslaught of the Germans he had received an order to join up towards the north on the 27th with a main body of British troops. He forced round the back of our lines, and got as far as Montdidier, where he obtained accommodation in our lines for his men, who had been fighting without intermission since the 21st. Hardly had they taken up their quarters than the general learned that the situation was getting more serious on the Montdidier line. He at once went to the general commanding the French army, and asked permission to return to the battle under his orders. "Our officers cannot speak too highly of the military loyalty and tenacity, discipline, and valour of the English troops when they had seen at work. The manoeuvre of retreat which was imposed by circumstances on the British right when overrun by enemy masses was carried out with infinite delicacy, without panic, and with a coolness which impressed everyone."

The *Petit Parisien* said the British general addressed his men: "We are tired," he said, "but do you think the time has come for us to rest?" The men responded to his call, and again threw themselves into the furnace to aid the Franco-British forces, who themselves had had no respite.

(Signed) E. RALENS, District Supt. in Charge of District, Hongkong, 24th May, 1918.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 1.)

INTIMATIONS

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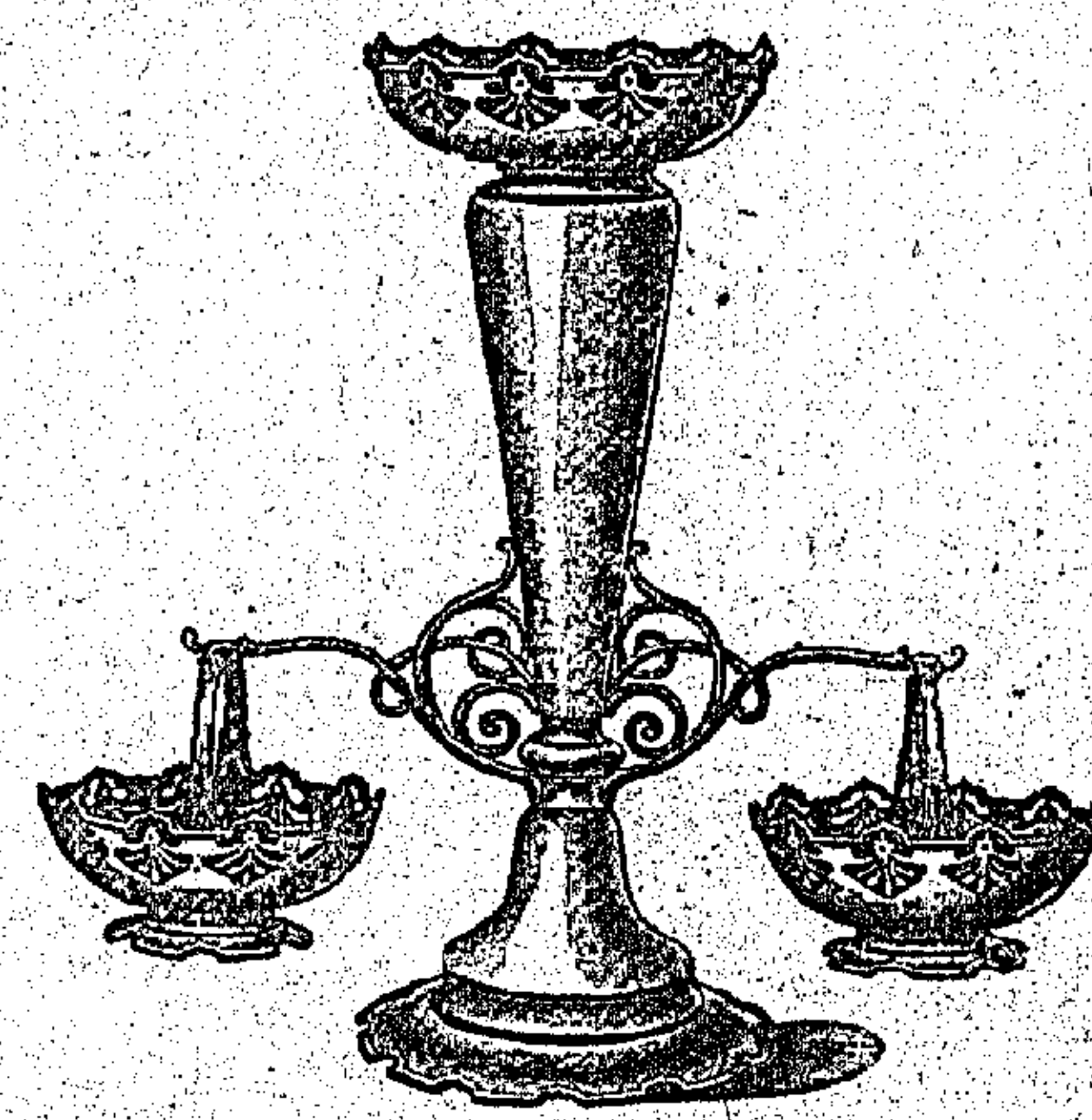
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AGENTS FOR

COMMUNITY PLATE.

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of His Excellency the Governor, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rent	Unit Price
1	At Repulse Bay	10,000	\$14	\$0.00
2	At Repulse Bay	10,000	\$14	\$0.00

[2035]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[1828]

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[1828]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 18th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2037]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2039]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE STORE of GRACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,

has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1918. [1845]

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Apply to "X" Office,
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FOR SALE.

PHOTO-APPAR. KODAK CARTRIDGE No. 7, with GORRZ DOPP-ANAST; PEARL PIN-CRAVAT.
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK, and \$10 each TWO WHITE FURS.
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.

\$100 PEARL THREAD NECK-LACE
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel. [2043]

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED, No. 122, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.
Apply to—
Mr. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office. [2042]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
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NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon. well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.
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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
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P.W.D. [185]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.B.M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2037]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KWAI SANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1918. [2044]

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Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
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MARRIAGE.
Wood—Broadwood.—On May 4th, Capt. EDWIN A. P. WOOD, Durham Light Infantry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. WOOD, of Shanghai, to JANET, youngest daughter of the late H. J. T. BROADWOOD, Esq., and of Mrs. Broadwood, of Bone Hill, St. Albans, Herts.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, C.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25TH MAY, 1918

THE REMOTENESS OF PEACE

It now seems certain that the German offensive has failed to accomplish its objectives. A certain advance has been made at the expense of a great loss of life and the expenditure of an immense amount of labour employed in the manufacture of munitions, but the war has been brought no nearer a satisfactory conclusion from the German point of view. It is said that the German offensive was started on the proposal of HINDENBURG and somewhat contrary to the wishes of the KAISER. HINDENBURG, so runs the story, won the KAISER'S consent by promising to break through the Anglo-French army before the end of April. The story is probably an invention; and, in any case, it seems doubtful whether the KAISER has anything more to do with the conduct of the war than to consent to the plans of the military leaders. No doubt he maintains the appearance of being the Supreme War Lord, but the war has done nothing to disturb that opinion of his abilities which Lord MORLEY, in his recently published "Recollections," recorded as obtaining ten years ago. The general verdict "from people well qualified to judge" was then "adverse to any claim to a place in the front rank, e.g., with men like BISMARCK, or CAYOVR, or old METTERNICH, or statesmen of the fox breed like, LEOPOLD of Belgium. Superficial, hurried, impetuous, badly balanced—these are a few of the descriptive epithets." This description tallies well with what has happened since he allowed himself to be dragged into war by his

military advisers down to the contemptuous refusal of the Junkers to allow him to keep his promises to the Prussian people in regard to electoral reform, and this at a time of crisis in the country which demands the greatest unanimity among the people. Therefore, we may take it that the real rulers of the German people at the present time are the Military authorities, and that it is they upon whom the question of war or peace rests. The illusory German successes in the field in the new offensive appear to have created a military reaction in Germany for a time. Perhaps this reaction is already vanishing, but it has enabled the Junkers to proclaim their mastery over the Prussian Landtag, and it has served to arouse hopes again that Germany may emerge from the war not economically worse than she entered it. This reaction is, of course, ultimately traceable to the breakdown of Russia, equivalent to her defeat on the field of battle. The hasty reasoning was adopted that, one enemy having been disposed of, it was possible that the others might also be disposed of in the same way. A new way for Germany to win the war was opened—a way which did not depend on her own strength so much as on the weakness of her opponents, and a little energetic pushing might assist in attaining this result. This started the reaction in favour of militarism, a reaction which seems now to be reaching the end of its force. What is to happen next? Are the Germans to continue to shatter themselves to pieces in the vain attempt to snatch a speedy victory? Or are both armies to dig themselves in and stand facing each other for another year, the Allies waiting for the American army to arrive and the Germans for the unexpected to occur? Or are there to be further attempts to arrive at peace? There are rumours already that Germany is preparing new terms. The Pope, also, is said to be moving again, but the very fact of his offering himself as a peace-maker is being impeached and his sincerity questioned. Another very powerful bar to peace, especially to peace emanating from Germany, is the lack of reliance in each other's promises. On the Allies' side there is very solid ground for doubting Germany's sincerity, and on the German side there is no doubt a disposition to apply their own peculiar standards of honour to the whole universe. Without trust of some sort in the good faith of the other side it is obvious that peace cannot be concluded without an unconditional victory, and therefore it follows that the only peace which can be concluded now is the same as would result from an unconditional victory—that is, the laying down by the Germans of their arms and absolute submission to the demands of the Allies. All roads to peace thus seem barred. If it can be reached at all now it can only be by the failure of one side or the other to maintain that organisation of the State which is even more necessary in war time than in peace time. In other words, peace might come along the lines which have enabled Germany to impose it upon Russia. There have been too many rumours of unrest in Germany, however, for much hope to be placed in this way to peace, and yet it cannot be denied that the chances of a breakdown in the German organisation are greater far greater than they are in the case of the Allies. It may even be that the mad act of rejecting the Prussian Franchise Bill will prove the beginning of the end, for there could hardly be imagined any act so likely to turn the tide of popular feeling. Nevertheless, the prospects of such a road to peace being opened are remote. All that can be done is to consider any offers for peace on their merits. The sound common-sense of the British may be depended upon to prevent them from being enojed or persuaded or bullied into making a peace which does not contain the minimum terms which they have laid down.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
12 noon, May 24th.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

The Bishop of Victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Miss and the Masters Lander, has gone to Victoria, B.C., for a few months. He hopes to return to the Colony in the autumn. During the Bishop's absence Archdeacon Barnett, at St. Paul's College, will act as the Bishop's Commissary.

It is announced in the Gazette that Mr. A. Gibson has been appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department, in addition to his other duties, and Mrs. A. D. Hickling as Secretary to the Sanitary Board. Mr. D. Wood has been appointed to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Chapman with effect from the 22nd inst.

The report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, for 1917, states that in May the question of a Daylight Saving Measure for Hongkong was referred by the Government to the Director, who recommended the adoption of 135th meridian time, in place of 120th meridian time, provided the Chinese and Philippines Governments would make a similar change. A memorandum showing the advantages to be derived from such a measure was forwarded to the above Governments, but neither was able to accept the proposal.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
12 noon, May 24th.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In addition to the many interesting questions which might have been put at the Council meeting, yesterday, the following suggests itself:—

- (1)—Is it the fact that a 20-foot road has been completed at a cost of over \$100,000 from Chung-shan-wan and Lai-chi-kok to Tsun-wan, and that such road is totally inaccessible to wheeled traffic because it begins in a cabbage patch and ends at the foot of Tai-mo-shan?
- (2)—If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, will the Government arrange with the Star Ferry Company to provide transport for vehicles to and from Chung-shan-wan (at the expense of the Government officials who are responsible for the delay in providing the missing link between the Tai-po Road and Chung-shan-wan), in order that the taxpayer may receive some return for the expenditure of so many of his hard-earned dollars?—Yours, etc.,
ROADSTER

Hongkong, 24th May, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION SCHEME

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In view of the forthcoming weeding-out of men available for the front, I hope that the Commission who are appointed to conduct same will not overlook those who, since the last Commission sat, have thought it consistent with their loyalty to leave the firms they were then with to join other concerns in preference to going to the front.

If those men were indispensable then it is fairly evident they can be dispensed with now.—Enclosing my card, yours truly,
C. O. N. SCRIPT.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Victoria Theatre is at present exhibiting a splendid five-part drama, entitled, "On the Square Girl," depicting America's fashionable Society life and the temptations of the smart set. A mirth-provoking comic, in two parts, as "Lonesome Luke and the Wild Woman," with Harold Lloyd in the principal rôle. There is also an interesting Pathe's Gazette.

THE WAR.

AERIAL WARFARE ON WESTERN FRONT.

PROHIBITED DUTCH SAILINGS. GERMAN PRESSURE THE CAUSE.

THE IRISH-GERMAN PLOT. EVIDENCE JUSTIFIES THE ARRESTS.

AIR RAIDS ON PARIS.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, May 23rd.
12.35 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last night rushed one of our posts at Aveluy Wood. Two of our men are missing.

We successfully raided in the neighbourhoods of Ayeette and Bois Leux St. Mare, inflicting casualties.

We drove off an attempted enemy raid in the vicinity of Riez du Vinage.

The enemy's artillery were active at night in the Ancre Valley, southward of Lens, eastward of Robecq and eastward of Nieppe Forest.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

We dropped 1,200 bombs on various targets, including aerodromes near Ghent and Tournai, and billets in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres, Bapaume and Bray.

There was much air fighting. We brought down 16 and drove down two uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing.

There was much mutual night bombing. We dropped over 12 tons of bombs on aerodromes used by the enemy night-fliers, also on billets at Bray and Bapaume. All our machines returned.

We brought down two enemy machines by gun-fire. We dropped two tons of bombs on a chlorid factory at Mannhelm, causing three large fires, and two tons on railway stations at Thionville and Karthaus. One of our machines is missing.

At dawn on Wednesday two formations carried out a long-distance raid against an important railway triangle at Liege and dropped 22 heavy bombs. The first formation's bombs caused three very large fires, which still burnt fiercely three-quarters of an hour later when the second formation flew over Liege.

Other machines dropped twelve heavy bombs on Metz railway station. All our machines returned.

THE SURREYS' DASH.

The enemy's counter-attack west of Merville against the Surreys, mentioned in a *communiqué*, resulted in a fierce attack. A most violent lifting barrage bedeviled the enemy's approach between the river Bourne and the Merville road. The enemy succeeded in reaching our trenches, but every man who scrambled over the parapet was either killed or captured. A bombing party entered on the left of the attack, but supports promptly closed in and the Germans were outflanked on both sides. They attempted to bomb a way out, our rifle-men for a considerable time crouching and sniping them. Then the Surreys made a dash and cleared the trench of the remainder of the bombers. We captured 30 prisoners and nine machine-guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIDING.

LONDON, May 22nd.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a second attempt to raid our positions south-westward of Mesnil.

We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

INTENSE BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE.

PARIS, May 22nd.

Artillery and aerial activity has assumed great intensity on the British Front. One hundred and fifty thousand 75-millimetre shells are being used up daily by three Army Corps in a certain sector. It is presumed that a German attack will come from north of the Somme.

The Australians are greatly harassing the enemy with a series of minor offences. No fewer than 10 German Brigadiers have been killed in this sector since March 21st.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

OUTBURST OF AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 23rd.
12.15 a.m.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday stated:—Brilliant days and moonlit nights have evoked an amazing outburst of aerial activity. While fighting planes carry out hundreds of patrols over enemy lines and seek combats with enemy machines, observation planes are busy mapping and photographing the German defences and directing the fire for the gunners.

Farther afield bombardment squadrons scatter bombs by hundreds on one of the enemy lines of communication, while nightly other squadrons drop scores of tons of explosives on railway stations, depots, and entonments.

FRENCH AERIAL PERFORMANCES. From May 15th to 18th the French fighting planes have carried out 551 patrols, engaged in 105 duels, destroyed 37 German aeroplanes, forced 60 more to land damaged in their own lines, and burned six balloons. In the same period our observation planes executed over 1,000 flights, including long-distance reconnaissances as far as Mezieres and Friedrichshafen, while the bombardment squadrons have dropped 160 tons of bombs on military establishments, especially aerodromes.

On the night of May 15th alone 120 French bombardment machines attacked Nesles, Roye, St. Quentin, Jussy and Ham, and on the following night 100 machines operated in the same region causing fires and explosions.

The operations during the past few days illustrate the extraordinary development of air warfare, and the skill with which our pilots have solved the difficulty of manoeuvring in large numbers. On May 16th and following day our machines bombed a German aerodrome at Cappy, setting fire to the aerodrome sheds, and causing widespread damage. The Germans were powerless to protect themselves. Other German aerodromes on the battlefield were attacked by 50 French machines simultaneously, with similar results. The Italian and American squadrons co-operated in a number of these expeditions with remarkable success.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING. PARIS, May 23rd.

A *communiqué* states that there was reciprocal artillery firing at different points on the Somme and the Oise.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICANS IN THREE FIGHTS.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Reuters' Correspondent at American Headquarters reports:—The American patrols in the Luneville and north-west of Toul sectors have been engaged in three fights during the past twenty-four hours.

Americans at Luneville rushed an enemy patrol which took refuge in a trench, taking prisoners.

Later the Germans retaliated, but were forced to withdraw so quickly that they had no time to take their dead.

American north-west of Toul drove back a German patrol to its own lines without suffering any casualties.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A *communiqué* states:—There was somewhat violent artillery firing at night-time in the region of Hailles, Leont Wood, Rouvray and Plemrat.

There was great patrol and reconnaissance activity on the entire Ailette front.

THE NEW GIANT "GOTHAS."

LONDON, May 22nd.
5.30 p.m.

Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The American ports the following particulars of the new giant "Gotha" bombing-plane which the Germans employed in the latest night raids on France and England. It has a wing-spread of forty metres, is driven by three motors each 300 horse-power and accommodates nine passengers, but on raids the crew numbers five or six in order to carry more bombs and petrol.

It carries about two tons of bombs, including one about a ton weight containing 850 kilos of explosive.

Owing to the difficulty of landing at night by machines of such size it is probable that there will be a high proportion of losses through accidents.

GERMANS PERTURBED BY FRENCH SUCCESS AT LOCRE. LONDON, May 22nd.
4.30 p.m.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Much counter-battery work against large concentrations of German guns was carried out during the fine spell, also the bombing of ammunition dumps by our squadrons.

The French success at Locre has manifestly perturbed the German High Command considerably, judging by the wireless efforts to minimise it. Far behind the front the Germans are continuing to train Divisions for a fresh effort. Rather more than 150 Divisions have been employed in the German offensive so far, of which nearly half have been in battle once, over one-third twice, well over a score thrice, and one Division four times.

Aerial Activities. LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CASUALTIES AT COLOGNE. AMSTERDAM, May 23rd.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that 35 persons were killed and 87 injured in the recent air-raid on Cologne.

RAIDS ON PARIS. NO DAMAGE. PARIS, May 23rd.

An official report states:—Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris yesterday evening. There was no damage nor victims.

A second raid began in relays after midnight. This morning bombs were dropped on a district in Paris. Our machines went up and a violent artillery barrage was kept up.

THIRTY RAIDERS. An official report states:—Thirty enemy aeroplanes participated in the Paris second raid. Fifty-four machines went up. One German machine reached the capital and dropped a few bombs, killing one and wounding 12.

There were some further casualties in the outlying districts.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS. PARIS, May 22nd.

An air raid alarm was raised last evening. The "All Clear" was signalled at one o'clock this morning.

PROTECTION FROM AIR RAIDS

GERMAN CHANCELLOR INTERROGATED.

AMSTERDAM, May 22nd.

The *Folk's Zeitung* states that in the Reichstag Herr Heidehoff questioned the Chancellor as regards better protection from air raids, alleging that timely warning was not given at Cologne, recently, and asks if the Chancellor is prepared to end "this senseless murder of women and children" by international treaties.

LONDON RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces:—The casualties resulting from Sunday's raiding in all districts are now: Killed, 44; injured, 179.

RAID ON COBLENZ.

AMSTERDAM, May 22nd.

A Wolf Bureau message states that 21 bombs were dropped in the air raid on Coblenz, of which two fell within the town.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE OUTPOST.

LONDON, May 23rd.

An Italian official report states:—We captured an outpost north-east of Monte Di Valbella and advanced into the village Stoccareddo, inflicting losses on the garrison.

There has been considerable aerial activity. We brought down eight enemy machines.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH-GERMAN PLOT.

CONFERENCE AT DUBLIN MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The Mansion House Conference in Dublin against conscription has ordered that provision be made for prisoners' dependents out of the National Defence Fund.

THE LORD MAJOR OF DUBLIN'S PASSPORT. It was decided to publish the correspondence between the Lord Mayor and Mr. Balfour. The former, in thanking for the receipt of his passport to America, refers to the prohibition against passengers proceeding to America taking documents, and asks for authority to convey a document drawn up for presentation to President Wilson.

Mr. Balfour replied on May 18th that the document in question ought first to be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor replied on May 22nd declining to submit to the Lord Lieutenant a document which was a direct communication between the Conference and the President of America.

FURTHER ARRESTS. Two more arrests were effected at Dublin yesterday, including the wife of the executed rebel leader Clarke.

CHIEF SECRETARY IN LONDON. LONDON, May 23rd.

Mr. E. Short, K.C., Chief Secretary, has returned unexpectedly to London. It is understood that he submits to the Cabinet the evidence of the German plot.

EVIDENCE JUSTIFIES ARRESTS. The Press Association states, on the last authority, that there is astounding evidence justifying the arrests, but its publication is a question affecting not merely the welfare of the prisoners, but the well-being of the Empire. It is not likely, even if the evidence is published, that any of the prisoners will be released.

PRIESTS AND SINN FEIN. NEW YORK, May 23rd.

Cardinal Farley has prohibited priests from presiding at Sinn Fein meetings under pain of expulsion from the diocese.

SINN FEIN'S FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 23rd.

Mr. John Dillon, interviewed at Dublin by the Associated Press representative, after condemning the Government's Irish policy, denies that the Nationalists have embraced Sinn Fein ideas, which he asserts are wrong and foolish, and bound to end in defeat and disaster. He reiterates the Nationalist adherence to the late Mr. John Redmond's declaration that the Allies' cause is the cause of freedom throughout the world, and declares that one of the greatest forces which has been the root cause of Ireland's troubles recently has been the unlimited financial support accorded to Sinn Feinism from New York.

PLAN FOR VOLUNTARY RECRUITING. The *Daily News* Correspondent at Dublin states there is a plan for voluntary recruiting, which will include the formation of homogeneous Irish brigades or divisions, in which by the use of Irish emblems and the observance of Irish customs everything will be done to foster the idea of distinct nationality within the Empire.

Captain Gwynn, M.P., in a letter to the Press, urges the desirability of assisting the Government in recruiting.

The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Dublin states that Major-General Sir Bryan Mahon will be placed at the head of the recruiting campaign, in which regiments headed by bands will be employed throughout the country.

THE CAPTURED SINN FEINERS. LONDON, May 22nd.

The *Daily Chronicle* reiterates the desirability of a public trial of the Irish prisoners or the immediate publication of the evidence of a conspiracy.

The paper says the fact that they were arrested under defence of the Realm Act suggests that a trial was not contemplated, and the journal adds that such decision requires explanation, otherwise the effect upon Irish opinion will be bad.

LATEST CABLES. TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

SUGGESTION BY UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, May 23rd.

Germany has not replied to the United States' suggestion to hold a Conference at Berne to discuss the treatment of their respective war-prisoners.

RECRUITING BOOM IN QUEBEC

LONDON, May 23rd.

The *Times* Correspondent at Toronto states that as an indication of the better situation at Quebec large employers of labour are withdrawing their claims for the exemption of workmen from military service, also the big rush of voluntary recruits to the colours.

There was a great patriotic demonstration at Quebec, which was beflagged for the occasion of the departure overseas of groups of young French-Canadians, from the best known families, including the sons of the Premier Gouin, Justice Dorian, and Sir George Garneau. The streets were thronged with thousands of cheering citizens.

GERMAN PREY IN THE ARCTIC. CHRISTIANIA, May 23rd.

Bitter complaints are being stormed at the Germans for not only sinking fishing-boats in the Arctic, but lifeboats.

The Foreign Minister has announced that he is communicating with Berlin concerning the matter.

A Deputy remarked:—How long are we going to sell part of our fisheries to Germany while she is sinking our fishing-boats?

PROHIBITION OF DUTCH SAILINGS. DUE TO GERMAN PRESSURE. LONDON, May 22nd.

The reasons for the prohibition of sailings from Holland are unknown, but it is assumed they are due to German pressure.

AMERICA'S PROMISE OF GRAIN. NEW YORK, May 22nd.

The Government has refused Holland's request that three Dutch ships now in America should be permitted to carry the balance of grain promised to Holland by President Wilson. The Government has informed Holland that Dutch ships should be sent from Holland for the grain.

GERMAN SEIZURE OF DUTCH STEAMER. AMSTERDAM, May 22nd.

The Germans have taken to Swine-muende the Dutch Government steamer *Mayes*, bound to the Baltic from Rotterdam in ballast, on the ground that the vessel had no German safe-conduct.

WORLD'S PEACE FOUNDATION-STONE. AMSTERDAM, May 22nd.

Baron Kuhlmann, interviewed in the *Vienna Tageblatt*, says:—"Precisely as the Alliance of 1879 was the bulwark of European peace, so the renewed and deepened Austro-German Alliance will be the foundation-stone of the world's peace."

GERMANY SUPPLIES BOMBS TO ANARCHISTS. GENEVA, May 23rd.

Thirty bombs and a quantity of explosives were recently found on the Limmat river at Zurich.

Investigation revealed that the bombs had been manufactured in Germany and were sent to Italian anarchists to blow up munition works.

Numerous arrests have been made at Zurich, Lucerne, and Lausanne, including the well-known anarchist Berton.

SOLUTION OF THE AUSTRIAN PROBLEM. LONDON, May 23rd.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech at London, said the Allied Government saw a solution of the Austrian problem in the liberation of the populations subject to the Hapsburg rule, who should have full liberty and independence, and be able to form great federations to uphold in Central Europe the principles upon which the European polity must be founded, unless we are to face disasters too horrible to contemplate.

LOSSES BY GERMAN SUBMARINISM. LONDON, May 23rd.

Expert comment on the tonnage losses points out that the Germans during the whole of the first quarter of 1916 have done little more than they did in these months last year. Moreover, it must be remembered that the effects of blocking Zebruggo and Ostend and the new North Sea minefield are not yet apparent. Further, the totals for each quarter from April last year have so far steadily and regularly fallen, and the total for April, which previously was the most favourable month of the year for submarines, was nearly 80,000 tons less than the average for the three preceding months. Experts are confident that the improvement will continue to be progressive. The facts have justified Admiral Caselle's boast about the increased number of submarines, for if his statement were true the damage they have done is less. The important question is whether or not the new construction will be overtaken by destruction, and this, with the help of the United States, is regarded as satisfactory, the world tonnage built during April having exceeded the 305,000 tons sunk during that month.

LABOUR AND THE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, May 23rd.

At the annual meeting of the Northumberland Miners' Council a proposal that the Government initiate peace by negotiations was withdrawn, as the movers now considered that the present time was inopportune.

The Congress of the National Union of General Workers at Blackpool rejected by a large majority a resolution that Labour's support of the Government should cease, as the war is being prolonged for materialistic and capitalistic objects.

REMARKABLE WAR THRIFT. LONDON, May 23rd.

Sir Robert Kindersley, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, writes that one of the most remarkable aspects of the financial situation since the intensive war saving campaign was initiated in October has been the increase in contributions by the small investor in the shape of sales of war-savings certificates and Post Office bonds.

Simultaneously, the deposits in the Post Office Trustee Savings Banks have increased. The total investment by the small investor for the first four months of 1916 was 265,205,304, compared with an average monthly contribution in October, November and December, 1917, of £1,205,533. There were altogether 345,100 holders of British Government securities at the outbreak of war. There are now some 10½ million holders of various types of Government securities.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS. LONDON, May 23rd.

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting upon Sir Robert Kindersley's statement, refers to the many-sidedness of Great Britain's contribution to the war, and mentions that Great Britain is clothing the American troops in France, and is providing most of their armament except artillery.

Great Britain in December 1st, 1917, advanced £2,184,000,000 to the Allies, and £175,000,000 to the Dominions. She transports daily an average 7,000 personnel and 30,000 tons of military supplies to France, and her Navy and merchantmen to the end of August, 1917, transported and protected across the sea 13,000,000 personnel with the loss of only 3,500. The scale of the Navy's work is too little appreciated. For instance, the Royal Dockyards since the beginning of the war repaired 31,470 warships, exclusive of repairs to Allied ships.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA. RECRUITING. MELBOURNE, May 23rd.

Volunteers are enlisting in greatly increased numbers throughout the Commonwealth, including many big strong fellows just under 21.

WAR LOAN SINKING FUND. The Federal House of Representatives has passed a Bill establishing a Sinking Fund of one and a half per cent. annually in respect of all war loans.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watt, Federal Treasurer, moved a resolution authorising the flotation of a war loan of £80,000,000 at five per cent, subject to taxation. He stated that £108,000,000 so far have been authorised, of which £148,000,000 were subscribed, monthly tax free. The Government desired to the Imperial Government definite proof of its intention to promptly keep its promises regarding the payment of its debts, and the success of the last war loan justified the Government in assuring the Imperial Government that the Commonwealth and people were solidly behind its promises. He estimated that the war expenditure for the current year would be £24,000,000, and a similar amount is estimated for next year. So far only ten per cent. of Australian wealth had been placed in loans.

The Labour Leader, Mr. Tudor, and others congratulated the Government on the new departure as regards taxation.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. DEVALUATION OF PAPER MONEY. MOSCOW, May 23rd.

M. Lenin announces that devaluation of paper money is imminent. Critics point out that this will inevitably determine the peasants more than even not so well food supplies.

SKOROPADSKY'S RESIDENCE BESIEGED. A message from Kiev states that the Rada is mobilising and concentrating all the forces at its disposal. These are besieging the residence of the Dictator Skoropadsky. The latter is reported to have been seriously wounded.

THE FATE OF KORNILOFF AND ALEXIEFF. AMSTERDAM, May 23rd.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a story by a returned German prisoner from Russia, who says he witnessed the execution of Korniloff and Alexieff by the Bolsheviks at Novo Tcherassk on February 26th. Both were shot.

This story is not confirmed by any other source.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE COLONY'S FINANCES.
SURPLUS BALANCE OF OVER
THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

The Treasurer's report on the finances of the Colony for the year 1917 states that the total revenue for the year amounted to \$15,058,101, being \$1,310,103 in excess of the estimate and \$1,224,718 more than the revenue in 1916.

The principal sub-heads showing increases over the estimate are as follows:

- (a) Special war rate \$505,000
- (b) Sunday cargo working permits 33,000
- (c) Opium monopoly 637,500
- (d) Stamp duties 392,000
- (e) Salaries, British postal agencies 28,000
- (f) Interest 62,700
- (g) Miscellaneous receipts 50,400

The increases are due (a) and (e) to new items, (b) to the shortage of shipping, (c) increase sales, (d) to more probate duty, (f) to large cash balances, and (g) to bankrupt estates being unclaimed, together with profit on House Service Account.

The principal decreases were:—

- (a) Light dues \$26,500
- (b) Fines 36,000
- (c) Railway 11,700
- (d) Land sales 38,985

Of these, (a) was due to the shortage of shipping, (b) to fewer cases, (c) to the unsettled condition of Kwangtung, and (d) to expectations of land development not having been realised.

The total expenditure brought to account amounted to \$14,000,828, being \$1,694,073 more than the estimate, and \$3,010,813 more than the expenditure in 1916.

Compared with the estimates there were decreases under all heads except five. The excess amounting to \$15,122 under Harbour Department, was on account of purchase of buoys and repairs to launches.

Miscellaneous expenditure was larger by \$2,018,500 on account of a contribution to the Imperial Government for war expenses and a contribution for the same purpose under Ordinance No. 13 of 1917. Public Works Extraordinary amounted for an extra sum of \$67,435, while Military Expenditure exceeded by \$42,739 on account of under-estimate of Revenue for 1916.

Decreases in Pensions (\$79,000), Public Debt (\$200,400), and in nearly all Departments were chiefly due to the rising exchange, while another factor was the absence of a large part of the staff, their salaries being charged to War Expenditure under Miscellaneous Services.

The revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by a sum of \$907,277, with the result that the surplus balance increased to \$3,268,061.

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure during the last five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Revenue	\$12,359,110	\$12,007,273	\$11,788,107	\$12,823,381	\$15,058,101
Expenditure	\$12,658,018	\$12,764,252	\$12,409,312	\$13,900,228	\$14,000,828
Surplus					\$3,268,061
Deficit	\$298,908	\$756,979	\$621,205		

The Inscribed Stock Loans of 1893 and 1906 amount to \$1,486,732 and the Sinking Fund now stands at \$238,162, being \$24,378 more than the amount at credit of that fund at the end of 1916.

The local loan (under Ordinance No. 12 of 1916) stands at \$3,000,000 with a Sinking Fund of \$200,000.

The only alteration of importance during 1917 in taxation was the enactment of Ordinance No. 16 to provide an annual contribution to the Colony towards the expenses of the war.

Subsidy coins in stock on the 31st December were as follows:—

50 cents	\$ 8,146.00
20 cents	86,454.00
10 cents	1,080,110.00
5 cents	169,078.00
Copper	12,087.00
	\$1,345,884.00

The nominal amount of coins in circulation is \$21,264,370, and the market value is now practically par.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY
COINS.

AT PAR THROUGHOUT 1917.

The report on the Blue Book states:—The currency of the Colony consists, in addition to the notes of the Bank of British Hongkong, and Mexican Dollars and of subsidiary coin, which continued at par throughout the year.

The total issue of subsidiary coins, less those demonetised, now amounts to \$21,264,370 nominal value, and they were up to the year 1905 readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1916 ten-cent pieces of the face value of \$5,028,000 were shipped to England for purposes of demonetization. The discount which prevailed between 1905 and 1916 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which was minted at Canton, as well as to the amount of Hongkong coin minted largely in excess of the needs of the Colony by itself. In 1905 the Hongkong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin, and in 1906 it began a policy of demonetising all its subsidiary coin received as revenue. This policy has been continuously followed since except during a brief period in 1911. Coin to the face value of \$22,730,469 has thus been redeemed. The total issue of the Hongkong Government was of the face value of about \$44,000,000.

THE COLONY'S SHIPPING.
HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT FOR
1917.

The report of the Harbour Master for 1917 states that the total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1917 amounted to 621,090 vessels of 34,105,067 tons, which, compared with the figures for 1916, shows a decrease of 21,704 vessels, with a decrease of 2,278,380 tons.

Of the above, 46,028 vessels of 20,547,110 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade, as compared with 46,300 vessels of 22,308,311 tons in 1916, and were distributed as follows:—

	1916	1917	1916	1917
	Num- bers	Num- bers	Ton- nage	Ton- nage
British Ocean-going Ships	7.7	6.3	30.8	23.3
Foreign Ocean-going Ships	7.8	8.6	30.7	34.6
British River Steamers	14.0	13.8	18.5	19.5
Foreign River Steamers	4.7	3.4	4.7	3.1
Steam launches (under 60 tons)	18.3	18.6	1.0	0.0
Trading Junks	51.9	54.3	14.3	15.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A comparison between the years 1916 and 1917 shows a decrease in British ocean-going shipping of 7.7 ships, or 23.3 per cent., and a decrease of 709,685 tons or 13.8 per cent. This is due to a larger number of coasting steamers and regular lines to India and other countries being chartered by the Government and employed in other waters.

British River steamers have decreased by 35.2 ships and 127,514 tons, or 5.2 per cent. in numbers and 3.2 per cent. in tonnage. This is due to the *Shing Cheong* and *Luen On* being taken off the run early in the year and since sold.

The actual number of individual ocean-going vessels of European construction during 1917 was 750, of which 259 were British and 491 Foreign. In 1916 there were 717, of which 281 were British and 436 Foreign.

These 750 ships measured 1,042,911 tons. They entered 4,023 times and gave a collective tonnage of 6,150,334. Thus 33 more ships entered 262 more times and gave a collective tonnage reduced by 104,830 tons, an average of 2,690.2 tons per entry.

The 259 British ships carried 2,164 British officers and 59 foreign officers, the latter consisting of 16 Norwegians, 33 Americans, 8 Danes, 5 Swedes, 7 Russians, 4 Dutch, 2 Belgians, and 3 Poles. This, the proportion of Foreign officers in British ships was 2.6 per cent., comprising 8 nationalities, an increase of 44 per cent., with a decrease in number of officers and ships.

The 491 Foreign ships carried 3,432 officers, of whom 59 were British. Thus 1.6 per cent. of the officers serving in foreign ships were of British nationality, with a decrease in the number of officers and an increase in the number of ships.

As pointed out in previous years the figures which are given are meagre, and of little value, being derived from reports of ship masters which are given in round figures and several items of cargo are only entered under the heading "general."

In a few cases, I can, however, give more accurate figures and these are:—Imports show an increase of 123,025 tons compared with the year 1916. Increases are shown under the headings:—Coal, kerosene oil (in bulk), sandalwood, sugar, and general while decreases are shown in beans, cotton yarn, cotton, hemp, flour, kerosene oil (in cases), liquid fuel, rice, and timber.

In cotton yarn and cotton there is a decrease of 8,511 tons, due to general shortage of tonnage. The decrease of 4,069 tons of flour is due to Chinese flour competition and high prices ruling for American and Canadian product, also shortage of tonnage. A decrease of 1,469 tons of rice is due to shortage of tonnage. The increase of 22,703 tons of tonnage is due to a greater number of Dutch and American steamers now trading with this port.

The Blue Book report shows that the imports and exports of certified opium during the year are as follows:—Total Malwa, Patna, Benares, and other Chests, Chests, Chests, Chests.

Import 0 100 40 294
Export 0 100 40 294

Of these, however, the imports all came from Shanghai, and of the total export of 224 chests, 189 went to Shanghai.

Seven hundred and forty chests of Persian opium were imported during the year and 745 chests were exported to Formosa.

Nine hundred and ten chests of unrefined Indian opium were imported—410 chests by the Government Monopoly and the remaining 500 chests for the Macao Opium Farmer.

At the fourth consecutive Red Cross sale at Christie's on April 11th two gorgeous enamelled Chinese phoenixes (Pang Hwang) from the famous Duxen Morgan collection, the gift of the Duke of New York, realised 1,600g.

The phoenixes are emblematic of the cardinal virtues, and each rare bird is endowed with the head of an eagle, the beak of a swallow, the neck of a tortoise, the tail of a fish, and the outward resemblance of a dragon. The phoenixes arrived at Christie's after a perilous voyage, for the faithful messenger charged with their safety saw the Tuscany go down. As devoutly hoped, however, these birds of good omen fulfilled their mission.

1,600g. FOR CHINESE PHOENIXES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, altering and installing hydraulic motor in connection with new Filter Beds, West Point.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is a re-vote of the unexpended balance of last year's vote.

The vote was agreed to.

WIRELESS STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Cape D'Agulhar Wireless Telegraph Station, repairs to roof, construction of a tennis court, and wire netting for safe, water supply, paths, etc.

The CHAIRMAN—A sum was voted for certain works at the Wireless Station at Cape D'Agulhar, the total cost of which was \$5,018. The estimate in 1917 was \$5,300. The balance in hand on the estimate at the end of 1917 was \$380.59, which had to be re-voted, and this added to the excess of \$318 made up the \$5,618.59.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$200 at 2/-=six hundred dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other Charitable Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN—The late Mr. Jones, Assistant Harbour Master, was not a contributor to the Widows and Orphans Fund, and his widow was left temporarily, pending the winding up of the estate, in such financial straits that it was deemed desirable to give her assistance for a limited period. The vote represents £10 a month for six months.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, 7.4. Harbour Office, special expenditure, furniture.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is required for cupboards in the Harbour Office for certain books and documents which it is necessary to keep under lock and key.

The vote was agreed to.

TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty thousand dollars on account of Miscellaneous Services, Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

The CHAIRMAN—It is necessary to obtain formal approval of hon. members for this second contribution of the Colony for the relief of the flood victims of the Province of Chihli. A letter has been received from the vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, which would be sent to hon. members, expressing deep thanks for this further generous subscription from Hongkong, which has again taken pity on the wretched condition of the Tientsin flood victims.

The vote was agreed to.

RAILWAY SURVEY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, land survey.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is for the salary of a special engineer for the current year. So much work has to be done in connection with surveying certain branch lines, and having regard particularly to the approaching absence of the Manager of the railway, it has been decided to retain Mr. McKiehan's services for the present.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—What are the branch lines?

The CHAIRMAN—One is past the Cement Works and the other at Tai Kik Tui.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, raising foot-paths and floors of houses in Praya East.

The vote was agreed to.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed the Council meeting on Thursday, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

PEAK SCHOOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Education Department, Other Charges, Peak School, furniture.

The CHAIRMAN said the quarters at the Peak School were now being used as class rooms, as the rooms originally designed as class rooms proved unsuitable for the increased attendance. New desks had to be provided for those extra rooms at a cost of \$700, and certain minor alterations and repairs were executed at a cost of \$100.

The vote was agreed to.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote Police and Prison Department, B—Fire Brigade, other charges, clothing.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is required for uniforms for members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, 1 pair Cylinders for loco, No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is required for fixing up one pair of cylinders for Locomotive No. 1. The work could not be done in the railway works and was done, under tender, by the Dock Company.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW FILTER BEDS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, altering and installing hydraulic motor in connection with new Filter Beds, West Point.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is a re-vote of the unexpended balance of last year's vote.

The vote was agreed to.

WIRELESS STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Cape D'Agulhar Wireless Telegraph Station, repairs to roof, construction of a tennis court, and wire netting for safe, water supply, paths, etc.

The CHAIRMAN—A sum was voted for certain works at the Wireless Station at Cape D'Agulhar, the total cost of which was \$5,018. The estimate in 1917 was \$5,300. The balance in hand on the estimate at the end of 1917 was \$380.59, which had to be re-voted, and this added to the excess of \$318 made up the \$5,618.59.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$200 at 2/-=six hundred dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other Charitable Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN—The late Mr. Jones, Assistant Harbour Master, was not a contributor to the Widows and Orphans Fund, and his widow was left temporarily, pending the winding up of the estate, in such financial straits that it was deemed desirable to give her assistance for a limited period. The vote represents £10 a month for six months.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, 7.4. Harbour Office, special expenditure, furniture.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is required for cupboards in the Harbour Office for certain books and documents which it is necessary to keep under lock and key.

The vote was agreed to.

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The vote was agreed to.

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The CHAIRMAN—This sum is for the salary of a special engineer for the current year. So much work has to be done in connection with surveying certain branch lines, and having regard particularly to the approaching absence of the Manager of the railway, it has been decided to retain Mr. McKiehan's services for the present.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—What are the branch lines?

The CHAIRMAN—One is past the Cement Works and the other at Tai Kik Tui.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, raising foot-paths and floors of houses in Praya East.

The vote was agreed to.

THE PEAK RESIDENCE ORDINANCE.

The Peak District (residence) Ordinance, 1918, contains the following provisions:—

In this Ordinance, "Peak District" means all that area in the Island of Hongkong situated above the 788 feet contour, and to the west of a line drawn in a north and south direction through Middle or Cemetery Gap, including the hills known as Mount Cameron, Mount Gough, Mount Kellitt, and Victoria Peak.

Subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor-in-Council.

Any such consent may be given so as to include the following persons:—

(a) the members of the family of the person to whom the consent is given;

(b) persons *bona fide* employed by such person in or about his residence; and

(c) *bona fide* visitors entertained gratuitously by such person.

Any such consent may be revoked by the Governor-in-Council at any time on six months' notice in writing.

This Ordinance shall not apply to any of the following persons:—

(a) members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces stationed within the Peak District;

(b) members of the Hongkong Police Force stationed within the Peak District;

(c) inmates of hospitals within the Peak District;

(d) visitors at hotels within the Peak District who do not reside within the Peak District for a longer period than one month at any one time and whose total time residence within the Peak District does not exceed two months in any continuous period of twelve months;

(e) public chair coolies permitted by the Captain Superintendent of Police to ply for hire within the Peak District; and

(f) contractors and labourers temporarily residing and actually employed within the Peak District.

If it be made to appear to the Supreme Court that anything has been or is being done by any person in violation or contravention of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for such Court to restrain such person by injunction from further continuing such violation or contravention.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Water Works, additional main from filter beds to Yaumuti.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a re-vote. It was not found possible to complete the work last year.

The vote was agreed to.

PATH TO BARKER ROAD.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, communications, path from near Plantation Gap to Barker Road near Victoria Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a re-vote of a portion of the sum voted last year for this path which was not quite completed at the end of the year.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FOR TRAINS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, fire appliances for railway carriages and Kowloon Station.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is for the purchase of fire extinguishing apparatus for the trains—\$1,000, and for the purchase of a Fire Dispatch Box for Kowloon Station—\$550.

The vote was agreed to.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, Victoria Gaol—constructing concrete platform over lower yard.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a re-vote of a portion of last year's vote as the work was not completed.

The vote was agreed to.

RESUMPTIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (49) compensation and resumption.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for a large number of resumptions in Sham Shui Po, the Schedule for which was not completed in January last, for which, consequently, no provision was made in the vote.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE PENSIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-seven cents in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Charitable Pension.

The CHAIRMAN—This is the sum required to make up the pensions of the widows of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke to the sum of \$2 a week. The sum is required this year. Hon. members have already been informed of the approval of the Secretary of State to the increase of these pensions.

The vote was agreed to.

Why Suffer from
INDIGESTION?

There is never an effect without a cause; if you wish to get rid of the effect, find out the cause and remove it. It is the only way. Apply this common-sense method to the every-day ailments that take the snap and zest out of life. Your headaches, your pains after eating; flatulence, and kindred disquieting symptoms of

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI "KAIFONG" On 25th May, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW "TAMING" On 26th May, 11 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO "HWAH KUEI" On 27th May, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SU'NGKIANG" On 28th May, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 30th May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 16 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
"HAIYAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Place).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	11:00 Noon	Sta. from Colombo	1617	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Lines.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to:
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 tons	TUES. 23rd May 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons	THURS. 30th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 tons	SAT. 16th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,600 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons	THURS. 30th May
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKACHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:
"FUSHIMI MARU" ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
"KASHIMA MARU" ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.
* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
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B. MOEI Manager

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,400	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

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